

QUESTIONS.

And if, sometimes, you come again to greet
The little child, and find a woman grown
Ready to receive you as of old.
Will you rejoice and be in heart more glad?
Or will you look at her with a sad, sad
And long to see her in her childhood's
Who only taught, of justice, lightly spoke
When you looked gravely would speak soberly
And vexed you with her "artful addresses"
Whom oft you said, "I should be glad to see
Who would not always do your will—indeed
Preferred to mind her independent self.
But this again I find her handily
As agent and maid—she wears the flowers
She always wore—trusting in her
The words she spoke, with earnest upward look,
Acknowledging herself in truth a child—
Until you pointed her to understand
Her different moods—their meaning's clear to
And left her—leaving it with coming years
To know, with the tangled, knotted skein
Of many things, some dark, some bright, you
Thought.
Made up her character. So, if at last
You come again, and find that Time has wrought
The change you hoped, and that the childish
ways
Have all been dropped somewhere along the
road,
And that a woman, only, now it is
To grasp the meaning of your deepest thoughts
And give them wisest answer, while she gains
Your high respect, and shows she has at last
Learned to yield and when to hold her
own.
Will you be pleased? Will you be satisfied,
I ask? Will you forget the playful laugh
That once your only answer was, "No, no."
The childish moods, the ways she used to try
In vain to make the unseen light above
Among the shadows of the silent past?
Alone in twilight, she murmurs, "I am a
Woman now. I only ask with doubting heart."
M. W.

After-Dinner.

Old Mrs. Putterkin says she has been
threatened with brain fever in the head,
and the doctor told her that was the very
worst place she could have it.

A penitent man, who was recently mar-
ried, gives the following description of his
bride and her apparel, which, we think,
will put some of the "society papers" to
the blush: "My wife is just as handsome a
craft as ever left millinery dry dock, is
clipped better, with a figurehead not
often seen on small craft. Her length
of feet is five feet eight inches, displace-
ment seven cubic feet of air; of light
draught, which adds to her speed in a call
room; full in the waist, spare trim. At
the time we were spiced she was newly
rigged fore and aft, with standing rigging
of lace and flowers, malmal part, with
foremast of Valenciennes. Her
frame was of the steel, covered with
silk, with whalebone stanchions.
She has also a set of storm sails for rough
weather, and is rigging out a small set of
canvases for light squalls, which are liable
to occur in this latitude sooner or later. I
am told, in running down the street before
the wind, she asserts her helm beautifully
and can turn around in her own length in
a handsome craft-pace here."

How does the little crocodile
Improve his shining tail,
And pour the waters of the Nile
Upon every golden scale?
How cheerily it seems to grin
How neatly it spreads its claws,
And welcome little fishes in
With gentle smiling jaws!

There was an old couple at the Central
depot yesterday waiting to go through to
the west, and they seemed loving enough
until the old man went out and returned
smoking a five-cent cigar and with his hat
slanting over his left ear. The wife looked
at him twice before she recognized him
and then opened her mouth and said:
"What'd I tell ye, Philo! Remington, be-
fore we left New Jersey? Didn't I say you'd
go and make a fool of yourself the first
chance you got?" He tried to pacify her
by saying that the cigar only cost five
cents, but she shouted: "You teased and
teased till I let you get your boots blacked;
then you wanted some soda water, then
you bought apples on the train, and here
another five cents thrown away! It all
counts up, and if you don't die in the poor-
house then my name isn't Bary!"

It should be remembered that happiness
can be made quite as well out of cheap
materials as out of dear ones.

A man in Chicago was recently arrested
as a rogue and a vagabond, and sentenced
it is said, to two years in Common Council.

A priest, the other day, who was exam-
ining a confirmation class in the south of
Ireland, asked the question, "What is the
sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at
the head of the class answered, "Tis a state
of torment into which every other to pro-
pound them for another and better world."
Being asked the priest, the answer for
purgatory. "Put her down," says the curate,
"put her down to the foot of the class."
"Leave her alone," said the priest; "for any-
thing you or I know to the contrary, she
may be perfectly right."

A little six-year old daughter of a Rit-
land clergyman watched Barnum's street
parade with great interest, and then said to
her papa, "If I was a minister's little girl
I could go to the circus, but I suppose I
must see an example to the whole church
now."

Colonel Higginson told an amusing story
at the late religious festival, of a Philadel-
phian who remarked to a Bostonian that
Boston would be a beautiful city if it was
laid out differently—like Philadelphia, for
instance. "Well," replied the Boston man,
"if Boston ever becomes as dead as Phila-
delphia, we will try to lay it out like that."

A German being asked how much Sauer
Kraut he had put up for the winter, he re-
plied "It's not got much. Little more as ten
barrels—about for sickness."

HINTS ABOUT HOUSE-WARMING.

By J. W. PINKHAM, M.D., Montclair.

In our northern latitudes, where for so
great a portion of the year we are de-
pendent on artificial heat, the problem of
house-warming assumes an importance, in
relation to health and happiness, which
can hardly be over-estimated.

This problem involves not only the
question of temperature, but also that of
ventilation, the motive power of which is
in nearly all cases furnished by the heating
apparatus. To coal-gas and over-heated
rooms is due, to a much greater extent than
is generally supposed, the ill health which
is frequently observed among those who
spend a large portion of their time in-
doors. Diseases attributed to over-work

and other causes are not infrequently due
to these.

The objects to be aimed at in warming a
house are indicated by the following
questions—namely, How can the right
amount of heat be obtained? How can it
be equally distributed? Should it be re-
ceived by conduction or in the form of ra-
diant heat? What method of heating
provides most effectively for the removal
of impure air and for the introduction of a
fresh supply containing the requisite
amount of moisture, and free from the pro-
ducts of combustion?

Whatever mode of heating be adopted,
the old-fashioned open fire should be al-
lowed to retain its place in the apartments
most in use by the family. When the cli-
mate is such as to render additional heat
necessary, it should be used to supplement
that of the open fire. This furnishes in a
most effective manner what is denominated
"base ventilation"—that is, it causes a cur-
rent of air from the lower part of the room
to pass up the chimney, thus removing
that portion of air in which impurities are
most likely to accumulate.

A body is warmed by radiant heat when
it receives rays direct from a heated ob-
ject. A body is warmed by conduction
when it comes in contact with the heated
body. A person standing before an open
fire is an example of the former; a person
in a room heated by a current of warm air,
of the latter.

In a room heated by direct radiation
from an open fire, whose temperature as in-
dicated by the thermometer is seventy
degrees Fahrenheit, a person will experience
even a greater degree of warmth than he
will in a room heated by warm air with
the thermometer at the same point;
notwithstanding in the former case the
real temperature of the air is much lower
than in the latter. There is an evident
advantage in breathing air which is cool,
inasmuch as at each inspiration a larger
quantity of it is taken into the lungs, and,
as a consequence, the blood is more per-
fectly oxygenated.

For these reasons the sick room, the nur-
sery, and the sitting-room should always
be provided with an open fire.

In some houses no other means of warm-
ing are likely to be required; but generally
something additional is necessary. In a house
which is well ventilated, there will be
nothing better to supply this additional
heat than the steam or hot water apparatus
with radiators in the rooms. Next to this
is the same apparatus with radiators in the
cellar. Both of these have the advantage
that they provide effectively against over-
heated air, and against the introduction of
cold gas into the rooms, but they are so ex-
pensive as to place them beyond the reach
of many who are thus compelled to adopt
what is called the hot air furnace.

Out of the whole number of houses
heated with hot-air furnaces there are rela-
tively very few in which the odor of
coal gas is not sometimes perceptible.
When the draft of the chimney is weak-
ened by unfavorable winds or a heavy atmo-
sphere; or when the pressure within the
rooms is unusually great from the genera-
tion of a large volume of gas, if there be
the smallest imperfect opening in the furnace
from an imperfect joint or from other
cause this gas will find its way into the
hot-air chamber.

The hot-air chamber of every furnace
should be provided with an evaporating
dish, which should be constantly supplied
with water when the air issuing from the
register is too dry. When the furnace is
running at a very low rate, or when the
atmosphere is very humid, this will become
unnecessary.

Cold air should always be supplied to a
furnace from out of doors. It is a great
fault with most if not all portable furnaces
that the air supply comes from the cellar,
and is more or less loaded with coal-dust
and ashes, and often with unwholesome
gases.

There is nothing whatever to be said in
favor of stoves and ranges with heater at-
tachments. They are all exceedingly faulty
in construction, and should not be toler-
ated in any house.

Every room in a house should be sup-
plied with a thermometer, which should
be allowed to indicate a higher tem-
perature than 70°. When plants do not
thrive in a house it is an indication that
the air is too dry, or that it contains coal
gas. The habit of standing over an open
register is suicidal.

THE HOTEL OF THE FUTURE.—The follow-
ing translation is given as the translation of
an article in a Berlin paper, is almost word
for word of Jules Verne: "The latest American
progress in building will be the 'mammoth
hotel' soon to be erected in Chicago. The
enormous hotel is to have a frontage of
three English miles long, and a depth of
six miles; the height of seventy-seven
stories will measure 3480 feet from the
ground floor to the roof. The hotel will
have no stairs, but five hundred balloons
will always be ready to take visitors up to
their rooms. No room waiters are to be
employed, but visitors will be served by
newly patented automatic, put in every
bed-room, who will do all shaving, sham-
pooing, etc., to the guests by a very sim-
ple and ingenious mechanism. Supposing
a guest requires hot water, the automatic
will be able to call down stairs, 'A bucket
of water up to room number one million
three thousand one hundred and seven,'
and the water will be up in seven seconds.
If a guest wishes to go to bed, he will
be attended by a robot. Half an hour
before the time of going to bed, the ring-
ing of the bells, a gun (twenty-four pounder)
will be fired on each floor to call the guests
to get ready for their meals. The tables
in the dining-rooms will be measured four
miles each, attendance to be performed by
twelve waiters on horseback on either side
of the table. Music during meals of the
highest quality will be furnished by eight
bands of seventy-seven men each. For the con-
venience of visitors a railway will be built on
each floor as well as telegraph offices. The
price of one bed-room will be from one
dollar to ten dollars. The cost of this
building is estimated to be \$600,000,000.
The building will contain nine hun-
dred American, ninety-nine French, and
one hundred English guests, and the visi-
tors are expected to be Americans. The bil-
liard room will be fitted out with a spittoon
one hundred feet in circumference."—
Philadelphia Ledger.

Grace Hunter writes to the *St. Nicholas*
for August: "I would like to tell the girls
something. It is about a good use for the
frames of old umbrellas, musade or parasols.
You just open them, strip of the
silk, sharpen the handles to a point, and
thrusting them open, in the ground, let
them serve as trellises for vines. Last sum-
mer we girls had a lovely sweet-pot vine
growing over mother's old parasol frame,
and a balloon vine trained over father's
outworn umbrella. They were lovely."

Prof. Hart, of Cornell University, sailed
on Saturday for Rio Janeiro to explore the
gold and diamond fields of Brazil.

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State of New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

TREASURY, N. J.

July 2nd, 1874.

To the Hon. Henry O. Kelley, Secretary of

State:

Sir:—You are hereby directed to cause to be

published in all of the newspapers of this

State, authorized to publish the following

provisions of the Legislature, by one in iron

each week for the term of three months, in

the form of a bill, and to cause a copy of

each of the bills so published to be filed in

the office of the Secretary of the Senate,

Yours,

JOEL PARKER, Governor.

Proposed Amendments to the Con-

stitution of the State of New Jersey.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1.

Paragraph 3.—Strike out the words "second

Tuesday of October, and insert in lieu there-

of the words "first Tuesday after the 2d of Mon-

day in November."

Section 11.

Paragraph 1.—Strike out the following words:

"A compensation for their services, to be as-

certained by law, and paid out of the treasury

of the state; which compensation shall not ex-

ceed the sum of three dollars per day for the

period of forty days from the commencement

of the session, and shall not exceed the sum of

one dollar and fifty cents per day for the re-

maining part of the session. When convened in

extra session by the Governor they shall receive

such sum as shall be fixed for the first forty

days of the ordinary session. They shall also

receive the sum of one dollar for every ten

miles they shall travel in going to and return-

ing from their place of meeting on the most usual

route."

—Insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Annually the sum of five hundred dollars

during the time for which they shall have been

elect-d, and while they shall hold their office,

and no other allowance or emolument, directly

or indirectly, for any purpose whatsoever."

Also strike out the words "per diem."

Section VII.

Paragraph 4.—Add to the paragraph the follow-

ing:

"No law shall be revised or amended by re-

ference to its title only but the act revised, of

the section or sections amended, shall be inserted

at length. No general law shall embrace

any provision of a private, special or local char-

acter. No act shall be passed which shall pro-

vide that any existing law or any part thereof,

shall be made or amended a part of this act, or

which shall enact that any existing law or any

part thereof, shall be applicable, except by in-

serting in such act.

Paragraph 5.—Insert the word "free" be-

tween the word "public" and the word

"schools," and add to the paragraph the fol-

lowing:

"The legislature shall provide for the main-

tenance and support of a thorough and efficient

system of free public schools for the instruc-

tion of all the children of this State between

the ages of five and eighteen years."

Strike out paragraph 8, as follows:

"The assent of three-fifths of the mem-

bers best qualified to be relied on to the pas-

sage of every law for granting, continu-

ing, altering, amending or renewing charters

for banks or money corporations; and all such

charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding

twenty years."

Change the number of present paragraph 9

to 8.

Insert as paragraph 9, a new paragraph, as

follows:

"9. No private, special, or local bill shall be

passed, unless public notice of the intention to

apply therefor, and of the general object there-

of, shall have been previously given. The legis-

lature at the next session after the adoption

hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall

prescribe the time and mode of giving such

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